

Christmas and New-Year.

Ere we issue another paper, the CHRISTMAS SEASON, with its festivities and delights, its rejoicings and pastimes, will have passed and gone, like many before it.

We wish for our readers much happiness and satisfaction, and hope they may all live to see many more. To the young, we invoke especial merriment.

To one and all, we say—A HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A BRIGHT NEW-YEAR.

We will enter the year 1871 with renewed hopes and expectations of success, and promise to improve and make still more acceptable the ENTERPRISE, as far as it lies in our power, (for we know there remains much yet to do;) and if our patrons will pay up and pay in advance, our greatest energies and pride will be gratified in placing the ENTERPRISE very, very high in the public esteem and patronage of the people of Greenville.

No Paper Next Week.

In order to enable ourselves and printers to enjoy a short relaxation, there will be no paper issued from this office next week. We will greet our readers on the 4th January, 1871.

The Usury Question.

The Board of Trade in Charleston has become alarmed at the proposition to restore the old usury laws of this State; in other words, the Board of Trade wish to have South Carolina the only State in the Union that does not place restrictions on the interest of money. The Charleston Courier and News are also against the repeal of the Act of 1866, which was passed by the Legislature as an experiment, under the plausible theory that unlimited interest would cause capital to flow into this State, and thus reduce, in the end, the interest on money. Four years have elapsed, and no such thing has been accomplished, and never will be accomplished. The State would be ruined if capitalists abroad were enabled to place their millions in this State at high rates of interest. Whilst Charleston speculators may occasionally procure some money by giving over seven per cent, it cannot benefit the trade of the city, and never will, because the feverish desire of exorbitant interest in the holders of money throughout the interior of the State, and their unwillingness to loan it, except at extravagant rates because the law allows it, prevents the investments of capital in productive pursuits, and represents the prosperity of the whole country. Charleston loses ten times as much by the injurious effects of the law upon the country at large, as she gains by the use of borrowed money at high interest in the hands of a few of her merchants and traders. Make the State prosperous, and you make Charleston prosperous. Convert the State into a money-shaving shop, as the act of 1866 did to do, and you lessen production in agriculture, manufactures and mechanical pursuits. Can Charleston expect to compete with Savannah, Wilmington or Baltimore, or sell goods like those cities to our own merchants and people whilst the law favors a law that indirectly compels her traders to pay 10, 15 or 20 per cent. for money, whilst the old usury laws discouraged such things in other States? How is it in New York, also? Can Charleston merchants borrow money at 15 per cent, or 10 per cent, and sell goods or carry on trade with the interior of this State on as good terms as New York, where money is only 5 or 6 per cent? So long as Charleston clamors for an unlimited interest on money, it is a confession of her weakness and inferiority; and the existing law is absolutely calculated to perpetuate that weakness and inferiority so long as it exists. Whoever is in a strait for money in Charleston, and applies to a capitalist, large or small, for a loan, will be certainly charged more than seven per cent. for it, because the law allows it. So, too, in most cases in the country; whereas, if the same hazard to the lender existed in the State as before 1866, and which now exists in all other States, except South Carolina, for taking more than a fixed lawful per cent, it would be as easy, or easier, to borrow at the lawful per cent, in most cases, as at a higher rate. The law as it now stands, stimulates the spirit of extortion with most men, and most men are fallible and liable to the infirmity of taking some advantage of their neighbors necessities in the way of a trade. Those who are entirely above this, are seldom blessed with much money to lend, though we have known a man to refuse more than seven per cent. in former days, when voluntarily offered on the payment of a debt, and when there was no risk in receiving it.

The fact is, Charleston has been the least prosperous in the last four years of any city on the Atlantic coast, and if she manages to induce the State to keep up the kind of interest and continue to prevent money from being invested in productive pursuits, instead of shoving and speculative purposes, she will continue inferior; she will suffer with the balance of the State. Surplus capital is kept idle in the interior, to a great extent, because of the demand for over seven per cent. There is a perpetual money strike for higher wages, and money has this advantage over the laborers strike—it can afford to wait longer for employment. The necessities of labor drives it to succumb to reasonable wages—not so with the money.

Money is a prodigious power, and is able to take care of itself, and when the State guarantees at least seven per cent. on its use, it has done enough. But some may say, if you do not allow money unlimited interest, it will go elsewhere out of the State. We have already shown that it encounters in other States the same laws against usury that we had before the Act of 1866. No, money would be before the Act of 1866. No, money would be before the Act of 1866.

such exceptions, nine-tenths of the laborers and producers of the State agree with us; but although we know how great is the influence of money, we hope the Legislature will repeal the Act of 1866, which was passed upon the war, amidst chaos and experiments of all kinds, and thus reconstruct money affairs in the State as well as other things, on the old basis where stands the other States in the Union.

The Charleston News is too fast in asserting that the people in the interior of the State oppose the Bill of Col. WILKINS, merely because the editor of the Marion Star, in the northeast corner, has expressed dissent. We have not the slightest doubt that, if the Bill was submitted to the popular vote, it would be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people in every County; and if the present Legislature does not pass it, the people will take care to elect men hereafter who will do it.

Congressional Proceedings.

The bill of Gen. BUTLER for the removal of disabilities, with its numerous exceptions, has been a good deal discussed in the House. A majority of the Republicans and the Democrats who have spoken, both from the North and South, seem to favor a more complete emancipation bill than that of BUTLER, and there are some hopes that a complete removal of all disabilities may be passed by a two-thirds vote. In the Senate, CARL SWEN, Senator from Missouri, has introduced a resolution declaring that all disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendment ought to be removed, as the necessity for their continuance no longer exists. He supported his resolution in a very able speech, in which he discussed the late election campaign in Missouri, that resulted in the triumph of the Liberal Republicans, who favored the removal of disabilities. He stated, what is very apparent, that the people generally as well as the Republican press of the United States, are in favor of general amnesty, and contended that it would strengthen the Republican party, rather than injure it, which is undoubtedly true.

Nothing definite has yet been done in the revenue business. We hope for a reduction of taxes that will be material, and would like to see every internal tax done away with, except the tax on incomes, which large capitalists are so anxious to have repealed. The great mass of the people, ninety-nine out of every hundred, would be much relieved by a continuation of the income tax, and the release of many necessities of life from heavy burdens, yet the great city journals, representing the interest of millionaires and speculators, are all against the tax, and the journals published in villages and small towns do not say anything on the subject. Let money men feel the burden of taxation, and money will use its prodigious power in behalf of economy and retrenchment in the public expenses and against corruption. But whilst the millionaires only pay tax on his coffee and sugar and tobacco and clothing, no more than the small farmer or respectable mechanic, he will be indifferent to taxes he does not feel, and which do not hurt him, whilst they oppress all persons of small or moderate means. An income tax rising or falling according to the expenditures of the Government, will prove a great preserver of good government and a protection to the common people.

**Bishop Lynch in Greenville.**  
We do not remember that Greenville ever had a visit before from a Roman Catholic Bishop till last week, when Bishop LYNN arrived in our city. It is a pretty good sign of growth, when the servants of the Pope turn their attention to a town. There is a calculation of increasing population, and means being added to the place, and the spirit of church propaganda, which is the boast of the Papacy, soon seeks to plant the banner of that church, wherever numbers attract. This is a free country, and we rejoice in religious liberty, a printed and circulated Bible, and much religious teaching in various churches. Whilst we regard Romanism in its special characteristics, as having been a great curse to mankind by its perversion of the plain and simple teachings of Christ, its intolerance to Jew and Gentile, Protestant Christians, and all who do not bow to the infallible Pope, we have no unkind feeling or want of respect for sincere individuals of that faith, be they bishops, priests, monks or laymen.

Bishop LYNN is a man of superior talents, and fine appearance. He preached in the large room of the Mansion House on Sunday afternoon a sermon of decided ability and interest which was not of denominational character; he had a good congregation. The Bishop had consigned to lecture on Monday evening in the Court House, on the subject of the Ecumenical Council, the state of the weather disappointed. He left on the cars Tuesday morning, and is expected soon to repeat his visit to Greenville.

**Important Private Sale.**  
TENCH C. COX, Esq. has purchased from Dr. J. W. MARSHALL, Agent, the handsome property in this City, known as the EXORD house, located at the head of Main Street. The price paid for this fine residence, which includes all of the ground attached as originally arranged, was \$8,000, the largest part of it cash down.

We congratulate the community upon securing the permanent location in its midst of Mr. COX and family.

**A Roman Catholic Church in Greenville.**  
We learn that efforts will be made to establish a Roman Catholic church in this City, a building having already been offered for that purpose. Several of our citizens propose making donations to assist in the measure. There are, we believe, some thirty odd persons of the faith now residing in and near the place.

**King's Mountain Military School.**  
We call attention to the advertisement of Col. A. COWARD, Principal of the Yorkville, Military School. The institution is becoming more and more popular, the last session the attendance of pupils exhibited a decided increase. Masters JOHN M. SMALL and TUPPER SWANDALA, sons of Dr. S. S. MARSHALL and Mr. S. SWANDALA, of this City, have been attending there the last session, and speak highly of Col. COWARD and his superior management.

On file, two editorial contributions from Mrs. LAURA J. WILSON, which will soon appear.

On the first page, will be found an interesting correspondence from Des Arc, Ark.

The Greenville Circulating Library.

The ladies of Greenville organized two years ago, this institution, for the purpose of purchasing the new publications as they were issued. They now have one hundred and seventy volumes of novels, travels, history and poetry. There are over thirty members, who pay two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Their selection of books does them great credit. They meet and take out books every Monday, or send for them on that day. Each member is allowed to keep one or two volumes two or three weeks. In this way, they all have an opportunity of reading the standard works as they are published, for two dollars and fifty cents per annum. This is a great convenience and economy to those who are fond of reading, these hard times. Their next annual meeting will be on Monday, the 23d of January, at Mrs. B. F. PERRY's, eleven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of renewing their subscriptions and making a selection of books for the ensuing year. It is to be hoped that all who feel an interest in reading new books, and are unable to purchase them, will join the society and attend the meeting, at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 23d of January next. Instead of thirty members, there ought to be over one hundred, in a City like Greenville. We know that there are amongst us many extensive and valuable private libraries, but they do not contain the latest publications, which all are anxious to see. The ladies of this Society have made arrangements with two or three publishing houses at the North, to forward their most popular works as soon as published.

South Carolina Conference.

We publish the list of appointments of the South Carolina Conference. It will be seen that Rev. O. A. DABNEY has been appointed to supply the Methodist Church in this City. Mr. DABNEY has been stationed here before, probably twenty years ago. He will preach for the first time on Sunday, January 1st, of the new year.

Beautiful Christmas Goods.

Mr. J. C. SMITH has opened a most beautiful and handsome lot of goods, suitable for Christmas presents and New Year's presents. Before making a selection, call and examine his shelves, and you cannot fail to be delighted.

Christmas Trees.

The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools will provide Christmas trees, and the young folks will no doubt enjoy themselves.

Recovered.

The body of the colored child drowned in Reedy River, on the 12th, daughter of Ann WOOD, has been recovered and interred.

Congressional Favors.

HON. A. S. WALLACE will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, 1860."

Sheriff's Election for Greenville.

Why is there a bill to give the Governor power to appoint a Sheriff for Greenville? Why should the people be deprived of the right to elect, conferred by the State constitution?

We return thanks to our friend, Mr. S. L. W. McHUGH, for a very large Beet, which weighs eight pounds, and measures two feet. It is the largest one for table use we have seen.

Wm. PERRY, Esq. from Anderson, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, to organize a new County from portions of Anderson, Pickens and Oconee.

What is the amendment of the charter of Greenville before the Legislature? who asked for it? No notice was given.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

"The Doctrine of the Suffering Christ."

This is the subject of an article in the Baptist Quarterly, by Rev. Dr. Boyce, of this place, and of two discourses preached twice in this City—first in the Baptist and then in the Presbyterian Church, by request.

A very able and profound article, on a very important Scriptural doctrine, a fundamental point, free from any thing sectarian, giving the orthodox view of the subject, which is always the Scriptural view. It is ably argued, well digested, firmly held, kindly maintained; and as Christmas is approaching, many might like to read it as it really is a discourse on the incarnation of Christ.

FROM COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C. December 17th, 1870.  
Land Commission—Laurens Prisoners—Impeachment of Judge Vernon—Arrangement before the Bar of the House for Contempt—Appropriation Bill—High Taxes—Adjournment for Holidays, &c.

**MEMOR. ABREVIATE.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Talbot, of Abbeville, introduced resolutions to reorganize and continue the Land Commission, and to make appropriations for the same. This great outrage upon the people that has cost the State already nearly a million of dollars, and which, so far, from doing anybody any good, has absolutely worked an injury upon those for whose pretended benefit it was instituted, will be continued. It is a popular hobby with the dominant party, and has been a successful watch-word. A Committee has been raised to investigate the transactions of the Commission from its organization to the present time, but the Commission, not yet being in receipt of reports from his subordinates throughout the State, cannot make his report. The investigation will, therefore, be delayed. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the committee to say whether they will connive at concealments or will drag everything into light. I hear, however, there are too many influential persons implicated to allow a full ventilation of facts.

Your readers are, no doubt, already informed of the means and manner of arrest in the case of the Laurens prisoners. They were brought here by the military upon an indictment of conspiracy to interfere with the elections; failing to get a true bill against any of them in this charge, they were all discharged. The object of Col. Joseph Crews, however, was affected—the prisoners were in Columbia, where he wanted them—and at his instigation, they were re-arrested upon charges of murder and put back in jail. Their Attorneys immediately sued out writs of Habeas corpus and served them on the Sheriff of Richland County, and while the Sheriff, on the morning of the 10th, was proceeding with his prisoners to place them on the train to be carried before Judge Vernon, he was intercepted by the Sergeant at arms of the House, and served with a summons to appear before the investigating Committee that had been appointed a few days previously, to investigate the official conduct of Judge Vernon. The high Sheriff elected to give precedence to the summons of the investigating committee, and the prisoners were again returned to jail. Col. Crews was again successful and in high spirits.

Judge Vernon being in the City on the 14th in obedience to a summons of the aforesaid committee, and the committee learning that the prisoners would, on that day be brought before the Judge at half past one on writs of Habeas corpus, hurried up their report, and on the same evening of the report, moved the suspension of the regular order, to give place to their report. The only specification, was, that Judge Vernon had issued these writs informally, some of them without date, others without a petition, and others again in behalf of parties before they had been arrested. Upon these grounds the resolutions to impeach Judge Vernon of high crimes and misdemeanors, were adopted by strictly a party vote. The resolutions of impeachment were hurried through, that notice thereof might be served on the Judge in Court, to suspend his functions, and arrest all further proceedings in the case of the prisoners. Judge Vernon, however, notwithstanding the notice, continued his investigations, and discharged all the prisoners upon bail, after which they all disappeared from Columbia in the shortest possible time. Here Col. Crews was baffled for the first time; he becomes enraged, and turns the vials of his wrath upon Judge Vernon. On the next day, the 15th, Col. Crews introduced resolutions requiring Judge Vernon to appear before the bar of the House, to show cause why attachment for contempt of the House should not issue against him, and was carried by a party vote. On the 16th Judge Vernon, on account of sickness, asked to appear through his attorneys, Messrs. Pope & Hassall, and was refused. On the 17th, he appeared and obtained leave to have his defence read by Mr. Pope. It was an able and conclusive vindication. There was some points as to facts involved, and the subject was again referred to a committee. What will be the verdict of the House, I am at a loss to say. The taxes will be higher next year than this. In the absence of the party leaders, we succeeded in amending the Appropriation Bill by substituting 5 instead of 8 mills, but the amendment was reconsidered, and lost under party lash. Unless we can curtail the expenses of the Government, the taxes must necessarily be higher. We have now to provide for the interest on the Bonds issued in lieu of the bills of the Bank of the State, and on the Land Commission debt, as well as for the premium on the gold required to pay interest on our bonded debt. A concurrent resolution has been adopted to adjourn from the 22d inst. to 8th January next.

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We have had, as yet, no printed reports from any of the State officers. It looks like they are intentionally delayed. We have, as yet, had no information from any of them. Yours, truly, W.

Notice.

ON account of the inclemency of the weather, the Installation of the Officers of Recovery Lodge, No. 31, A. F. M., was postponed till next Monday evening, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be furnished. By order, W. L. MAULDIN, Sec. Dec 21 31 1

To the Voters of Greenville County.

You will be called on, on the 11th day of January next, to vote for a Sheriff of your County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our much lamented former Sheriff, A. B. VICKERS.

There has been a call for a convention of delegates from each Township, to meet in Greenville, on Sales-day in January next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the Office. We think it proper that the convention should be held, and hope every Township in the County will be represented.

We desire to place before that convention the name of Capt. J. L. SOUTHERN, and have received assurances that, if he receives the nomination, he will accept it. Capt. SOUTHERN is a young man of energy, industry and capability, one who performed his duties faithfully and with much credit to himself, during the war, and who, since the war, has shown a talent for business which would insure his filling the office to the satisfaction of all.

We submit his name to the convention, and abide the result.

MANY CITIZENS.  
Dec 21 31 1

THE name of WILLIAM C. BAILEY is recommended to the Nominating Convention, to meet on Sales-day next, as a suitable person to fill the office of Sheriff of Greenville County.

MANY FRIENDS.  
Dec 14 30 1d

**FISH & OYSTERS, BY EXPRESS, TO-NIGHT.**  
JULIUS C. SMITH.  
Dec 21 31 1

**Store House to Rent.**  
THAT STORE HOUSE first north of the Mansion House, will be rented for 12 months from the 1st of January, 1871. Apply to J. H. WATSON.  
Dec 21 31 2

**ARRIVED.**  
CALL AT AUCTION ROOMS, AND SEE THE CHRISTMAS GOODS, SELLING LOW.  
JULIUS C. SMITH.  
Dec 21 31 1

**AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, Whiskies, Brandies AND WINES.**  
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, wholesale and retail. The best Stock in the City. J. L. SOUTHERN.  
Dec 21 31 1d

**FIRE WORKS!**  
AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL. A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF FIRE WORKS. CHRISTMAS IS COMING, AND THE FIRE WORKS ARE READY.  
J. L. SOUTHERN.  
Dec 21 31 1

**Notice.**  
I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that I will apply to S. J. DOUTHIT, Judge of Greenville County, on the 18th day of January next, for a final discharge as Guardian of HENRY P. HUDSON.  
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LUTHER I. HUDSON, Guardian.  
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Joseph Dion sends a challenge from San Francisco to A. P. Rudolph, to play three games of billiards in this city, for \$1,000 a game.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and treasure the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitariness of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages which are also illustrated by the most valuable and reliable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The Proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Greenville Baptist Church.

The monthly Conference of the Church, will take place Thursday Evening, 22d inst., immediately after the close of the prayer-meeting, it having been postponed on Monday, in consequence of the weather.  
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ON account of the inclemency of the weather, the Installation of the Officers of Recovery Lodge, No. 31, A. F. M., was postponed till next Monday evening, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be furnished. By order, W. L. MAULDIN, Sec. Dec 21 31 1

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You will be called on, on the 11th day of January next, to vote for a Sheriff of your County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our much lamented former Sheriff, A. B. VICKERS.

There has been a call for a convention of delegates from each Township, to meet in Greenville, on Sales-day in January next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the Office. We think it proper that the convention should be held, and hope every Township in the County will be represented.

We desire to place before that convention the name of Capt. J. L. SOUTHERN, and have received assurances that, if he receives the nomination, he will accept it. Capt. SOUTHERN is a young man of energy, industry and capability, one who performed his duties faithfully and with much credit to himself, during the war, and who, since the war, has shown a talent for business which would insure his filling the office to the satisfaction of all.

We submit his name to the convention, and abide the result.

MANY CITIZENS.  
Dec 21 31 1

THE name of WILLIAM C. BAILEY is recommended to the Nominating Convention, to meet on Sales-day next, as a suitable person to fill the office of Sheriff of Greenville County.

MANY FRIENDS.  
Dec 14 30 1d

**FISH & OYSTERS, BY EXPRESS, TO-NIGHT.**  
JULIUS C. SMITH.  
Dec 21 31 1

**Store House to Rent.**  
THAT STORE HOUSE first north of the Mansion House, will be rented for 12 months from the 1st of January, 1871. Apply to J. H. WATSON.  
Dec 21 31 2

**ARRIVED.**  
CALL AT AUCTION ROOMS, AND SEE THE CHRISTMAS GOODS, SELLING LOW.  
JULIUS C. SMITH.  
Dec 21 31 1

**AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, Whiskies, Brandies AND WINES.**  
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, wholesale and retail. The best Stock in the City. J. L. SOUTHERN.  
Dec 21 31 1d

**FIRE WORKS!**  
AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL. A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF FIRE WORKS. CHRISTMAS IS COMING, AND THE FIRE WORKS ARE READY.  
J. L. SOUTHERN.  
Dec 21 31 1

**Notice.**  
I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that I will apply to S. J. DOUTHIT, Judge of Greenville County, on the 18th day of January next, for a final discharge as Guardian of HENRY P. HUDSON.  
December 17th, 1870.  
LUTHER I. HUDSON, Guardian.  
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